

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT

TO RENT,
A THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING-
HOUSE, with a basement, and good accom-

HOUSES FOR RENT!
To every World of thought, at from \$200 up

year to \$8 per month; also a fine Store and Office in Dickerman's block—very low rent.
dec16 GEO. E. H. DAY.

**FOR SALE, OR RENT,
THE WELL-KNOWN
L-ROAD TEN-PERANCE HOUSE**
[Formerly Lake House.]
WILL BE RENTED, for a term of years, or SOLD,
on reasonable terms. A good Farm will be
taken in payment of rent, furniture, or its value
paid for the premises. Credit will be given on

of the purchase money.
 7- For particulars, enquire of the proprietor,
 WILLIAM A. HAWKINS.
 Hawker, Oct 8, 1851

GREAT BARGAINS!
BRICK AND FRAME HOUSES,
 on the hill, in the First and Fourth wards,
SPLENDID BARGAINS, very low, and early
 mode of payment. **GEO. E. H. DAY.**
 Also, for Rent, good houses in every Ward in
 the city. **GEO. E. H. DAY.**

SEVERAL LOTS TO LEASE,
 the First Ward, for many years.
 April 11 **GEO. E. H. DAY.**

ONE large and commodious house, and two
small houses, for rent, cheap.
GEO. E. H. DAY.

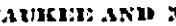
TO LET!
 Two new two-story brick houses, on Second
 street, a few rods from the spring store. These houses
 are finished in the best style, with basement and
 storeroom, 12 rooms, such as, a kitchen, a dining
 room, a parlor, a bedroom, good yard room, and every
 convenience requisite to make them pleasant resi-

Apply to **GEORGE METCALF,**
In the rear of the Building.

FOR RENT,
Several excellent Rooms, suitable for Stores
and Offices, in the brick building, corner of Main and
Second streets. Important alterations are being
made, to conform to the new grade, and when com-
pleted will make that corner one of the best busi-
ness centers in the city. Possession given in about ten
days. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

JAMES P. GRIEVE.

SAVANNAH AND MISSISSIPPI R. R.



NEW ARRANGEMENT.
THREE TRAINS A DAY.
 The Passenger Train

NEW STYLE CAPS !
A NEW and beautiful style of caps—latest fashion—can be found at **SILKMAN'S**, 122 East Water st.
dec't

LAMP OILS,
ALL KINDS, of superior quality. Also CAS-

PHINEAS AND BURNING FLUID—A first rate article, for sale cheap for Cash, at the Milwaukee Oil and Gas Co. East Water st.
L. P. HWITT
TAXES! TAXES! TAXES!
WILLIAM F. TAXES—Solely and exclusively, at a large discount for Cash, or I will pay in Orders fair rates. dec15
GEO. H. DAY.
OAT AND CANDLES—for sale by
E. D. HOLTON, 16 and 18 Springstreet
Steam Saw-Mill For Sale,

located in the town of Fort Uia, Washington Co., Wis., 25 miles north from Milwaukee.

THE MILL is nearly new, built of the best material, and in the most substantial manner, and is in excellent running order. The engine is of twenty-horse power, and is capable of running additional machinery.

The country adjacent to the mill is very fertile, and abounds in different varieties of timber, such as ash, maple, elm, oak, &c., which can be secured in any quantity, at fair prices.

Terms Liberal. Applications made to Z. EASTMAN, Editor of the Western Citizen, Chicago, Ill.

EASTMAN & McCLELLAN, AGENTS

December 16, 1873.

For the Holidays.
A CHOICE SELECTION OF BOOKS, for old and young, among which are the following ANNUALS, for 1862 :
Friendship's Offering,
The 18-member Star,
Carl, the Young Emigrant,
Albums,
The Robberia Family,
The New Scholar,
The Biddal Gift,
For my Scholar,
Moral Hygiene, Common
Hymneth,
The Gem,
Golden Gift,
The Young Emigrant,
Ladies Caskets,
Tasting Gift,
The Morton Family,
Strong Tower,
Sights in Town and

Country, and others too numerous to mention.
Can be had cheap at the cheap Bookstore, Spring
street, 5 doors west of the American House.
dec18

 **ESTRAY.** Came into my enclosure on the 18th Dec-
ember instant, a white and brown Cow, 9
years old. The subscriber resides on the north
end of La Crosse, about two miles from Killebourn-
town. The owner is requested to prove property, pay
charges and take her away.

PATRICK FLYNN.
Milwaukee, Dec 22, 1851. •Jan4w

BAKING-ACIOUS FOOD!
 SAGO, Tapioca, colored Gelatine, Shred Gelatines,
 Irish Moss, Rice Flour, Potato Flour, Pearl Barley,
 Wheat and Corn Mummies, and everything else
 good to eat, at
 HEALING HILLS,
 255 East Water at
 corner of
 1st St.

ATTACHMENT.
 MILWAUKEE COUNTY, } In Justices' Court.
 City of Milwaukee.
 To John E. Cone.

YOU are hereby notified that a writ of Attachment
 has been issued against you, and your property

attached to satisfy the demands for soldiers' subsistence, amounting to \$100,000. New orders were issued before the war, before Powers, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office in said city, on the 27th day of January, A 1862, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, judgment will be rendered against you, and your personal property will be sold to satisfy the said day of January, A D 1862.

SUMNER J. LAMBERTON, Plaintiff.

Jan 5 1862

lawson

Sabbath Schools in Wisconsin.
8800 WORTH OF SABBATH SCHOOL
VOLUMES, MAPS, and
SABBATH SCHOOL REQUISITES.

MILWAUKEE S. S. DEPOSITORY.
 5 doors west of the American House,
 which with the \$1,200 worth on hand, will give the
 Just published, a NEW, CHEAP LIBRARY, No. 3,
 100 volumes, \$10.
 We believe this is one of the cheapest Sunday
 School Libraries published.
 S. S. Churchman, Publisher, 157 N. Tenny Gazette, and
 a Northern Temperance Advocate, can be sent by mail
 from the Milwaukee Depository.
 April 22, 1851 dcs J. W. VAIL.

Editorial Correspondence.

MADISON, Monday, Jan. 19.

Assembly.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gardner. The usual morning business gone through, and a great deal of work laid out for the Assembly. Mr. Botkin gave notice of bills to change town and county government; to form a seventh judicial circuit; for a general banking law, and to grant a charter for a Railroad [from somewhere] to Madison by the shortest route, to be constructed by Eastern capitalists who may choose to undertake the work. Mr. Utley introduced a bill to authorize the city of Racine to aid in the construction of plank roads.

Messrs. McKee, Cain and Richardson, were appointed a committee to report on changing the Revised Statutes in relation to printing.

Mr. Botkin, from the select committee, reported that 2000 copies had been printed in newspaper and 2000 in pamphlet form, in English; 1000 in German, one half in pamphlet and one half in newspaper form. Amended by adding 500 in the Welsh language. Mr. Cate moved to amend by publishing only in newspaper form, and save about \$2000. It would be better to expend this sum in furnishing the members with newspapers. Mr. Botkin made quite a speech in favor of the pamphlet form, and against what he called a parsimonious economy. A motion to add 500 in the Welsh tongue, lost. Mr. Sholes moved, as a substitute, 500 copies of the message and accompanying documents. All the papers had published it, and all who wished to read it, had done so. Mr. Donaldson took the same view. After rejecting several amendments, the question recurring on Mr. Sholes' substitute, Mr. Johnson said he should vote for it, though a large portion of his constituents were Germans. Yet it was already published in the German papers, and at this late day, 500 copies in pamphlet form he thought were enough. The accompanying documents were stricken out. Mr. Sholes moved the reference to the committee on printing the reports of the Heads of the State Department. A long and tedious discussion on the general subject. A motion to refer the subject, lost. The Speaker called Mr. Botkin to the Chair, and made a speech in favor of printing in the various languages. He made quite a judicious Bismarck speech, and closed by a motion to refer the whole subject to the committee on printing, which carried by 40 yeas.

Mr. Hoyt, from the committee on newspapers, reported that they had conferred with the Senate committee, and that the Senate, having made its own arrangements, declined any action.

Afternoon Session.

Report of newspaper committee accepted, and committee discharged. Assembly refused to refer the subject back again. Mr. Mott offered a resolution to take three daily papers; Mr. Van Ostrand moved to increase to five dailies; and Mr. Botkin, to ten dailies. Mr. Barber, of Grant, opposed both amendments. Dr. Peak, of Brown, would go for the largest liberty in taking newspapers. His constituents would sustain him in such a course. A great many people voted for him, and he wished to remember them, and he might want their votes again, and such little attentions were no obstacle to a man running for an office. The press was as poorly paid as any class in proportion to their labor, and he wished to remunerate them. He had also voted, in common with the rest, for some \$15 or \$20 worth of stationery, a Congress knife, a gold pen, and a copy of the Revised Statutes, and after supplying themselves so well, he wished to do something for the press. Mr. Utley moved the number 10—the Chair decided the motion out of order. Mr. Botkin finally got a substitute introduced, providing for 10 dailies to each member, made a good speech in its favor, which put the members generally in good humor, and the resolution passed, 41 to 22.

Assembly went into committee of the whole on the Governor's message, and disposed of most of it—the fugitive slave law part to a select committee, with S. S. Barlow, of Walworth, as chairman.

Lieut. Gov. Burns did a good thing in the Senate to-day. He knocked in head, by his casting vote, three bills to extend the time for paying taxes, and the Senate killed the rest. The Senate are going quietly along, having been obliged to wait for the Assembly. Both bodies, we think, will now begin to move.

S. M. B.

Kossuth and suite left the Capitol, for Annapolis, Md., on the 12th inst.

Distressing Casualty.—A shocking casualty happened to the steamer Magnolia, at St. Simon's Island, while on her way from Florida to Savannah, occasioned by the bursting of her boiler. The explosion was terrific, reducing the steamer to a wreck, and killing Capt. McKelly, the Clerk, and 13 others, besides wounding a number.

The American ship Ticonderoga, bound to London, from New York, was lost on the 2d of December, on the rocks off Corribon Island. 27 of the crew and passengers found a watery grave.

Fire at FOND DU LAC.—A half dozen wooden stores, occupied by Dr. Curran, Case & Malterson and others, were destroyed by fire, at Fond du Lac, on Monday morning.

LIBEL SUIT.—The N. Y. Herald has been proceeded against for libelling the managers of the American Art Union, in charging them with a wrong use of the funds of the Society.

From Madison.

In the Assembly the question of newspapers was finally settled, by allowing papers not to exceed \$10 for each member, during the session.

In the Senate the Governor's Message was referred to the appropriate Committees. A memorial to Congress was also introduced, relative to restricting the Jurisdiction of the United States District Court in Wisconsin.—It was ordered to be printed and referred to a Committee. Several other bills were also referred.

In the Assembly, Hackett, Botkin, Moore and Patch were appointed a Committee on Banks. Petitions were introduced for a law similar to the Maine Law; also others for the repeal of the present License Law. The Resolution, enquiring into the issue of Improvement Scrip, adopted.

A Resolution, welcoming Kossuth, was offered, and after refusing to lay it on the table, by a vote of 59 to 6, it was adopted.

It was decided that 1000 copies of the message should be printed in English, in pamphlet form; 500 in German, to be printed in the Volksfreund; 300 in Norwegian; 200 in Dutch and 500 in Welsh.

Bill extending the time 10 years, for building Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad, was read twice and ordered printed.

A bill, amending the Charter of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, so as to give power to extend the road to Prairie La Crosse, was read twice.

Mr. Graham gave notice of a Banking Bill.

Mr. Patch of a Bill to build a Railroad from Fond du Lac to Madison.

MATRIMONIAL.—An individual, describing himself as "a young gentleman of wealth, education, and fair personal appearance," advertised in the Chicago Journal for a wife possessing "intelligence, modesty and refinement." His address is, W. S. Florence, Chicago, Ill. He says all communications will be strictly confidential. We believe in helping those in need, and therefore we call attention to his case. "Don't all speak at once," ladies!—But let the one most "modest and refined" make the first application!

Kossuth Meeting.—On the evening of the 14th inst., a Kossuth meeting was held at Waukegan. Speeches were made, and strong resolutions passed in favor of the positions taken by the great Exile.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The Chicago Tribune contains an article, stating that the failure of Mr. Walker, to obtain a loan in England to build this road, was not because any doubt was entertained as to the safety of the investment; but because the capitalists there regarded it as "the great speculation of the age," and would not lend their money unless they could become partners in the concern. It says the total failure to procure money in England, will not defeat the construction of the road, for the company has within itself capital sufficient to build a large portion of it, and the remainder can be procured at any time in this country, on the same terms as those offered by English capitalists.

The Thermometer stood at 24 degrees below 0, at Madison, at 7 o'clock, on Monday morning last.

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, takes place this evening, at Madison.

POSTAGE TO ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.—As we frequently hear inquiries on this subject, we publish the following extract from the correspondence of the New York Tribune:

"I am requested to state, for the benefit of numerous persons, post-masters and others, in all parts of the country, who are constantly making inquiries upon the subject, that the mail arrangements for letters, between this country and all parts of Great Britain, and all parts of the British Province of North America, including Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c., are as entirely unrestricted as though they were all under one government. A letter mailed anywhere in the United States goes to any post-office in Great Britain or the North American Colonies, and vice versa, according to direction, without any conditions whatsoever. It may be pre-paid or it may not, at the option of the person sending it. And the rate of postage is the same, whether it is pre-paid or not. That rate is twenty-four cents to any post-office in Great Britain, and ten cents to any post-office in the Provinces, be the distance more or less.

In relation to newspapers, the regulation is this. All papers coming from or going to Great Britain, pay four cents postage, of which two cents must be pre-paid at the office from which the paper is sent, whether on one side or on the other, and two cents must be collected at every office where the paper is delivered. No newspaper can be wholly pre-paid. And in regard to newspapers sent to or from the British Provinces, the same rule holds good; only that on the line where they pass from one Government to the other, according to our regular established rates of internal newspaper postage. Thus, in a country bordering on the British possessions, no pre-payment of postage is required. Beyond the country limit the postage varies according to distance. In this arrangement California and Oregon are excepted.

Washington, Jan. 19.

Senate.—Chair presented two communications from the War Department; the first to reply to the inquiry as to the number of persons employed by it, and the second giving the statistics of the National

A petition of the New York Colonization Society for the line of steamers to coast off Africa, was presented.

House.—Mr. Briggs, of New York, introduced a resolution of the Common Council of that city, tendering a site for a Branch Mint. The yeas and nays were taken on the motion to print 100,000 copies of the Census Report.

Household Words.—"Ma-ma! I want more bread and butter!"

The South-against Kossuth.

The following classified vote of those who opposed any movement of courtesy towards Kossuth, in the House of Representatives, we take from the National Era:

Whigs from the Free States.—Messrs. Barre, Taylor and Harper, of Ohio; Goodnow, of Maine; Haven, of New York; Hubbard, of Vermont.—6.

Democrats from the Free States.—Messrs. Clark and Henn, of Iowa; and Fitch, of Indiana.—3.

Whigs from the Slave States.—Messrs. Abernethy, of Ala.; Cabell, of Florida; Caldwell, Dockery, Morehead, and Stanley, of N. Carolina; Cullum, Watkins, and Williams, of Tennessee; Ewing, and Marshall, of Kentucky.—11.

Democrats from the Slave States.—Messrs. Aiken, Orr, Wallace, of South Carolina; Ash and Venable, of N. Carolina; Averett, Bayly, Boocock, Edmundson, McMillen, Milson, and Powell, of Virginia; Bragg, Cobb, Smith, and S. W. Harris, of Alabama; Brown, of Mississippi; Churchwell, I. G. Harris, Jones, Johnson, and Savage, of Tennessee; Hall, of Missouri; Hamilton, of Maryland; Hillyer, Johnson, Jackson, and Murphy, of Georgia; Martin, of Louisiana; Scurry, of Texas.—30.

Total from the Free States 9

Total from the Slave States 41

This vote, as well as the whole action of Congress since the great Hungarian arrived upon our shores, has shown conclusively to the minds of all observers one fact, which is, that Slaveholders have no sympathy with the cause of Kossuth. It is true this is natural. It ought not to be expected that they who trample down the liberties of men on one continent, should be very solicitous to restore liberty to those on another; that they who are moving heaven and earth and hell, to build up in America a policy of Slavery propagandism, should give their aid to a cause, and their approval to sentiments, which condemn them, as loudly as they condemn the Czar of Russia or the House of Hapsburg! We accordingly find the Slave power arrayed against the great Apostle of Liberty in the Old World. They have ridiculed and insulted him,—compared him to Don Quixotte, and stigmatized his cause as fanatical and utopian. The influence of this dark "power behind the throne," has chilled the reception of the "nation's guest" at the Capital, and cast over it a frigid, formal, reluctant character, little better than open and avowed insult.

It seems to us that this action of the Slave power on this great question, demands the special attention of our citizens of foreign birth. It is a well known fact, and one which does them great honor, that they still retain a deep, heartfelt interest in the liberty and welfare of their native lands. They should, then, watch with jealous eyes that power in this country which will, if possible, prevent it from throwing its influence on the side of liberty in Europe. They should remember that liberty and slavery are conflicting elements, and that where either requires the ascendancy, it works for the destruction of the other. So that, if they permit themselves, by party appliances or otherwise, to be drawn into the support of measures, which will increase the gigantic influence that the South already has in our government,—then they may bid farewell to all hope that its voice will ever be heard, or its arm stretched out, to assist their oppressed countrymen in the Old World. The love of justice and liberty alone, even though none were concerned but the poor slaves in this country, should induce them to oppose that cruel despotism, that consigns the black man to a doom so wretched. But when the same power that binds the chain on him, lifts up its brazen and infernal head, and assumes the control of a great Republic, and endeavors not only to pervert it into a tyrant and oppressor of its own citizens, but to place it as a stumbling-block to the nations of the earth, then all its citizens, and especially its adopted citizens, are called upon with a double force, to resist that power, and to labor for its overthrow. And we hope the developments of hostility to Kossuth and the cause of Liberty, made by the Slave Power, may awaken those who have sought free homes among us, to a true sense of the enormity of that cruel system; and that their influence may hereafter be found on the side of those who are battling against its encroachments.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—It appears from Mr. Corwin's Report, that the balance in the Treasury, the 1st July, 1851, was \$10,911,615 68. In July, 1852, according to the estimated expenses and receipts, there will be a balance of \$11,458,743 00; and in July, 1853, a balance of \$20,368,443 00.

Mr. Corwin shows the public debt to be \$62,560,395 20, being a reduction of over one million and a half within the calendar year, exclusive of the Mexican indemnity. He recommends the purchase of sound State stocks for the redemption of the public debt, instead of paying enormous premiums on Government securities.

The excess of exports for the present fiscal year, over the last, is more than \$43,500,000. The tables show that the cotton exports of 1850 yielded, tho' a short crop, more than the previous year by \$40,250,000. Breadstuffs have declined more than one third in the aggregate since 1843, and have fallen off from \$59,000,000 in 1847, to \$29,000,000 in 1851. During 5 months of the present fiscal year, \$27,500,000 of specie have been exported.

Mr. Corwin urges a modification of the tariff under the existing circumstances of excessive importations of merchandise and exports of specie, as a means of safety. He exhibits the decline of the iron manufactures from '42 to the present time, by irresistible figures.

He recommends the adoption of the English policy regarding silver coinage, making it a legal tender for sums below ten dollars. He also recommends the establishment of branch mints at New York and San Francisco, and the discontinuance of those in Carolina and Georgia.

UPPER LAKE BOATS.—We notice that the steamers Globe, Wisconsin and Hendrick Hudson, are already advertised, in the Buffalo Express, to run to this place, during the ensuing season of navigation.—Chicago Tribune.

CITY MATTERS.

THE ALMS HOUSE.—We have heard several complaints of harsh treatment to those who are compelled to seek refuge in our Alms House. One poor fellow came into a house between there and the city on Monday last; the coldest day we have had for years. He was nearly frozen, and complained bitterly of the treatment he had received. He said he was sick and unable to work, and yet was compelled to work or leave.

We know nothing of the facts in regard to this matter, but those who have the charge of it should see to it, that the poor wretches, who are driven to this sad extremity, are properly and comfortably provided for. We hope our County would allow its charities to be doled out in such a stinted, grudging way, that the poor will be compelled to escape from its protection on such days as last Monday.

POLICE COURT.—A. Fell was tried this morning, on charge of having committed an assault and battery upon his washer-woman, and discharged for want of evidence to sustain the charge.

Thomas Golheny was arrested, this morning, for stealing wood of Mr. Moody.

Public Meeting.

At a large meeting, Saturday, 17th inst., the following resolutions were offered, discussed, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deem the nominations for the Superintendents of the Poor, made at a late Session of the Board of Supervisors, insufficient and impracticable, and that with regard to the numerous citizens of German birth in this county, we declare those nominations reckless in the highest degree.

Resolved, That we deem the management of Mr. J. R. Rogers, who, being unacquainted with their language, cannot understand the representations of distress and privation of our German poor, and has shown them from his door in some cases, without any help or support, that we deem such management censurable and condemnable.

Resolved, That we deem it highly necessary that the Superintendents of the Poor, should make such arrangements as to enable them to understand the representations of our German poor, and that they should make known to the public their offices or their residences.

Resolved, That we deem it an act of justice to grant to the German poor the assistance of German physicians.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, to Mr. J. H. Rogers, Chairman of the Board of Superintendents, and to the Common Council of this city, and that the members of the latter are hereby requested to use all their influence to redress the now existing malpractices and defects in the management of the affairs of the poor, and that the just demands of our German citizens be complied with.

Resolved, That the English and German papers of this City are requested to publish the above resolutions.

H. C. BEYERUNG, Ch'n.
HENRY G. POST, Sec'y.

The Sentinel thinks "the sooner the New Charter is submitted to the voice of the People after publication (giving to the electors, however, time to examine it,) the better, as its "provisions would be fresh in their minds."

This we have not denied, nor do we affirm such to be the case, for we presume that after the Electors have thoroughly examined the Charter, its provisions will long remain fresh in their minds.

We merely wished to be understood as not believing that a sufficient length of time was given for this examination.

Is it to be supposed that every elector takes the Sentinel, and can therefore give the Charter an immediate perusal? Or that the edition containing the Charter was left at every elector's door? If this was not the case, why, we suppose it is the duty of those who don't take the Sentinel, to hunt up a copy containing this instrument.

We doubt the policy of publishing the Charter in only one English daily, unless it is true—as some have intimated—that the masses can't comprehend it. We consider such insinuations an insult upon the intelligence of the People of the city and calculated to damn the Charter.

People won't "go it blind" for the Charter, but on the contrary, if not apprized of its provisions will vote against it.

THE FESTIVAL.—The Odd Fellows hold their Annual Festival on Friday evening. Their Hall and Gardner's Hall, and we doubt not, Goff's Hall, will be opened.—Their Festivals are always conducted with excellent taste, and need no pulls from any one, to insure a full attendance.

I. O. O. F.—The Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, commences its fifth Annual Session at 7 o'clock this evening.

I. O. O. F.

The following is a list of the officers installed into the chairs of the different lodges of this City, for the term ending June 20, 1852, by L. H. Kellogg, D. D. G. M.

Milwaukee Lodge, No. 2.—C. A. Place, N. G.; C. P. Foote, V. G.; J. H. Hadley, R. S.; J. Dallow, T. A. Cary, P. S.

Menomonee Lodge, No. 5.—Mitchell Stearns, N. G.; J. Gormly, V. G.; E. W. Morrison, R. S.; P. Colingbourn, T. A. Emery, P. S.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 20.—E. G. Dunham, N. G.; J. W. Hossford, V. G.; W. H. Whitney, R. S.; J. B. Kellogg, T. A. Whitcomb, P. S.

North Western Lodge, No. 46.—H. B. Dulick, N. G.; A. E. Dibble, V. G.; C. A. Noyes, R. S.; H. R. Bond, T. A. A. Sayles, P. S.

Teutonia Lodge, No. 67.—Chas. Kupper, N. G.; G. Pfister, V. G.; H. Beartell, R. S.; H. Miller, T.

Wisconsin Encampment, No. 5.—W. Doughton, C. P. E. L. H. Gardner, H. P. C. A. Place, S. W.; A. E. Dibble, J. W. Kellogg, T. A. W. W. Yale, Scribe.—Sentinel.

Byron on Revolution.

"God, save the King!" and kings;
"If thou dost, I doubt if men will longer;
I think I heard a little bird who sang—
The people will be the stronger!"
The people will be the stronger!
So much into the law, as quite to wrong her
Beyond the rates of posting; and the mob
At last full of infuriating job.

At first it grumbles, then it swears, and then,
Like David, sling smooth pebbles 'gainst a giant;
At last it takes its weapons, such as men
Scath when despair makes human heart less
pliant;
Then it comes the tug of war, 'twill come again
Rather doubt—and I would fain say "do not,"
If I had not perceived that revolution
Alone can save the earth from hell's pollution!

A Card.—City Marshal.

To all to whom it may concern:
J. B. HUNT will be the next Marshal of the city of Milwaukee, provided he gets votes enough.

Jan 19-52

Christian Anti-Slavery Convention.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Milwaukee, and friends of the oppressed, would take this method of expressing our unanimous opinion in favor of the call from Palmyra, to hold a Christian, Anti-Slavery Meeting at that place, or Waukesha, that no time may be lost, we would name Waukesha. Meeting to be held the first Tuesday in February, 1852, in the Congregational Church, commencing at 7 o'clock P. M.

We would earnestly recommend to all the friends of Christ, to meet and unite together, counsel and resolve for the good of the SLAVE and the COUNTRY, and endeavor to ascertain the duty of his friends at this time, to increase the feeling of universal brotherhood, and look to God for his blessing upon their labors. December 29, 1851.

Wm. Woodruff, J. W. Hall, S. C. Newhall,
W. J. McNeil, A. Marsh, H. C. Palmer,
Wm. Graham, F. H. Westover, Edwin Palmer,
Benj. Herring, Wm. Taylor, Jos. H. Talne,
E. D. Eaton, D. M. Smith, D. M. Smith,
E. D. Baker, S. M. Booth, N. G. Stairs,
And others.

TELEGRAPH.—Speed's, Friend and Milwaukeean, and Horchik's Milwaukee, Green Bay and Madison Telegraph Lines—Connecting with all the Telegraph Stations in the United States and British America. Milwaukee Office, Dickerman's Block, 166 East Water street.

J. H. WELLS, Superintendent.

OREGON LINE.—Admission Lake and Mississippi Telegraph—CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RANGE.—Connected with all the principal towns and cities in the United States, Canada and Nova Scotia.

Office, Phoenix Buildings, corner East Water and Michigan sts.

reg 12

WINESON LEATHER COMPANY.—Dealers in HIDES, LEATHER, SADDLERY, OIL, &c.—They have established an extensive Tannery on Two Rivers, and also keep full supplies of Eastern stock at eastern prices. Sole agents in Wisconsin for Wood's Patent Leather Belting, the price of which has been so reduced as to make the cheapness as well as best belting now in use.

At the old stand of ALLIS & ALLEN, No. 149 East Water street, Milwaukee. may 15-dly

MARKETS, &c.

DAILY FREE DEMOCRAT OFFICE.

January 21, 1852.

Business has revived in the produce department to some extent. Receipts to-day are larger than for a number of days past.

Wheat 30 7/8, Barley 33 1/2, Oats 17 1/2, Pork 51, 50 1/2

Perk 51, 50 1/2

1852.

B. B. BIRD WILL FURNISH THE MAGAZINES, for 1852, at Club prices, to copies of the New York Herald and Tribune, viz: Graham's, Godey's, Sartain's, Harper's and International, for \$20.

Jan 21-dly

"ALL RIGHT!"

MORSE'S

CHEAP CASH STORE!

No. 8 SPRING STREET,
CORNER WEST WATER ST., MILWAUKEE.

DEALER IN

FLOUR, PORK, FISH, SALT,
SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,
AND GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS OF ALL
KINDS, AND OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Cash paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

Jan 19

I. O. O. F.

The Right Worshipful GRAND LODGE, of the State of Wisconsin, will hold its 18th Annual Session at ODD FELLOWS' HALL, in Martin's Block, Milwaukee, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. A full representation from the Subordinate Lodges in the jurisdiction, is requested. Members of other Grand Lodges are invited to visit.

Jan 19-1w JAMES H. KELLOGG, G. Sec'y

CITY PROPERTY.

IN EXCHANGE FOR DRY GOODS OR GROCERIES.

A HOUSE and LOT in the First Ward, worth \$1,500, will be given in exchange for a stock of Dry Goods or Groceries. Apply to

Corner East Water and Wisconsin sts.

Jan 17

GONE AT LAST!

500 HARBURGERS for December, by last night's Express; also New Books, Magazines, &c., at

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For the Free Democrat.

The Maine Liquor Law.

Mr. Editor:—In my last article I gave a synopsis of the law, which, I doubt not, has been generally examined by your readers, and I hazard nothing in saying, that the impression made upon the minds of all, is, that it is an admirable law, just and right in its provisions, and calculated, if enforced, specifically to put an end to the liquor traffic, and all its attendant evils; and every true friend of the Temperance cause, cannot but desire that a similar law may soon find a place upon the Statute book of our own State.

Why may we not have such a law enacted at the present session of our State Legislature? There is no good reason why it should not be done, and if the friends of the cause do their duty, it will be. "But if enacted, can it be sustained?" Why not? It may be said that former laws, far less stringent and severe in their provisions, have been disregarded with impunity. We may be cited to the fact, that our present law is openly violated in Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Burlington and, in fact, in almost every part of the State, and triumphantly asked, how can we expect, in such circumstances, to enforce a law like the one we are now advocating? We reply, that there is a radical difference between the two laws, and the fact that the one could not be sustained, furnishes no evidence whatever, that the other would not be. The one is an anomaly in legislation—is wrong in principle—it attempts to do that which cannot be done, rightfully—to license and regulate a wrong. The other is right in principle—like all other proper legislation, it pre-emptorily forbids the wrong, and that too, like every other good law, with penalties sufficiently severe to make it effective. Is it fair to presume, that because a wrong, an unrighteous law—an anti-republican law—a law, which the moral sense of the community feels to be unrighteous, is resisted and opposed—that therefore a good law, based upon correct principles, and containing just and equal provisions, which meet with a response in the heart of every good citizen, will be equally resisted and opposed? The anti-democratic character of all license laws is enough to render them unpopular in any community. If the business is a legitimate and proper business, why compel a man to pay \$50 or \$100, for the privilege of pursuing it? Why am I compelled to pay for the privilege of selling liquors, if it is a proper calling, while my neighbor pays nothing for the privilege of selling Calicoes, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, &c.? If it is not a legitimate and useful occupation, the Legislature has no rightful authority to license men to pursue it in any circumstances. In either view of the case our license law is wrong, and the people feel it, and here is the main reason why they have no heart to obey or enforce it. Would the people obey and enforce a law that licensed a few men to steal or to manufacture counterfeit money, while it punished all others who were unlicensed for committing the same acts? And because they would not obey and enforce such laws, are we to conclude that laws entirely forbidding stealing and counterfeiting, under adequate penalties, would be equally disregarded? We have been so long familiar with license laws that we have not realized their true character.—They are as really wrong in principle, as evil in their tendency, and as totally indefensible as would be laws licensing stealing and counterfeiting, and the facts and arguments which the friends of Temperance have been for years past constantly placing before the public mind, have been gradually and almost imperceptibly forcing a conviction of this truth upon the public conscience, and thus preparing the way for that righteous legislation, which we now advocate.

We are satisfied the time has fully come for legislation of this kind. "The people are ready for it—they demand it. 'The people of Wisconsin are a law-abiding people, and when a just and righteous law of this kind is placed upon her statute books, it will be respected and enforced. In asking for this law, they are simply asking for protection—protection from one of the most direful evils with which a community was ever cursed. They interfere with no man's rights or liberties. The traffic in intoxicating drinks cannot be carried on without damage to individuals and to the community. It cannot be carried on without producing pauperism and crime—without destroying the peace of families—without making widows and orphans, and filling the land with misery and desolation, and all this, too, without doing any possible good, to any human being without it be to fill the pockets of the vendor with ill-gotten gain, the price of tears and groans—of robbery and murders. No man has a right to pursue a business which produces such results, and no legislative body, can rightfully authorize him to do it.

A man in using his own property, even, is bound to use it so as not to damage his neighbor, or in any way to interfere with his rights.—This law, then, interferes with no man's right. It forbids him to do that which he has no right to do—which he never had, and never can have a right to do. And if once enacted, cannot the people of Wisconsin sustain and enforce a law so just and so reasonable, and one which will be calculated so effectually to check the growing and alarming evils of intemperance? That such a law can and will be sustained, I will endeavor to show more fully in my next.

S. D. H.

Fire.—The Wisconsin House, at Port Washington, was burnt to the ground, yesterday morning.

NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Boston, Jan. 20.

COLD WEATHER.—A letter from Francisco, N. H., says that on Friday morning, the 16th, the mercury stood 30 deg. below zero.

On the 17th the mercury was 20 degrees, on the 18th 25 degrees, and on the 19th 4 degrees with a slight fall of snow.

The steamer State of Maine arrived at Fall River; she reports great difficulty in navigating the sound on account of ice.

The mercury at Lowell was 20 degrees below zero, and at Salem the same.

Baltimore, Jan. 20.

We had no mail beyond Washington this morning. The weather was colder than ever known here. The mercury 5 deg. below zero.

The harbor is closed with ice. At Washington the mercury stood 20 deg. below zero.

New York, Jan. 20.

The cold has been intense here through the night—so much so that hundreds of persons walked across the East river, from Brooklyn to this city this morning.

The ferry, is of course, unable to run.—The mails are delayed in all directions.

This forenoon as people were crossing on the ice it began to move with the tide and as it parted many were left in critical positions, but it is believed all were rescued by the boatmen, several more or less injured.

Washington, Jan. 20.

PROMETHEUS AFFAIR.—Advices have been received at the State Department from London to the 2d inst., to the effect that Mr. Lawrence had obtained from Lord Palmerston a reply to his letter to Lord Palmerston, in regard to the attack on the Prometheus, by which it was declared that in the present state of information, the conduct of the Captain of the Express was disapproved of, but further intelligence must be received before a formal decision could be rendered.

Mr. Lawrence rejoined, and obtained from the British Secretary, a positive assurance that if the full British report should in all essentials correspond with the American representation the action of the Captain should be fully and promptly disavowed.

A copy of that report has been received at Washington, and it confirms substantially the American statement. The affairs may be regarded as settled.

A message will be sent to Congress this morning, covering all the correspondence which has passed upon the subject.

Congress.—Mr. Briggs moved in the House, that inquiry be made as to the right of Mr. Bernhisel retaining his seat as delegate from Utah.

Mr. B. remarked that according to the evidence of the returned officers of the Territory, Mr. B. had no claim to his seat. As the latter gentlemen were not present, the further consideration of the matter was postponed.

The House referred to the proper Committee the resolution of the New York City Council, tendering a site for a mint in that city.

New York, Jan. 20.

Flour—sales 1100 bbls. ordinary to choice State and good common Ohio, \$1.50, 68.

Mixed and fancy Western with favorite round hoop Ohio, \$1.62, 81. Canadian \$1.50.

Barley 75c, 80.

Oats, northern, 40c, 47c. Western, 41c, 43c.

Corn—western mixed, 61. Jersey yellow 63. Sales 12,000 bush, sound white, 82.

Pork—\$11.87, 15 for mess; 13, 50c, 14 for prime. Dried Hogs \$6.25, 50c.

Lard, 91c, 90c.

Beef, \$1.50, 57c for prime; \$8.50, 11 for mess.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGIA.—U. S. Steamer Georgia arrived from Chagres via Havana, with 97 passengers. Transferred 360 passengers to the Philadelphia at New Orleans.

The ship-of-war Albany is to sail on the 9th inst. for Nicaragua.

News of the birth of a princess has been received at Havana. There was some disappointment at its being a girl.

The Empire City had arrived when the Georgia sailed.

Boston, Jan. 19.

A monster petition to the Legislature has been got up in favor of the Maine Temperance Law, in Massachusetts, containing 5000 names.

The friends of the proposed law are sanguine of its passage.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19.

GOLD COINAGE.—The following is the statement of business of the U. S. Mint for the week ending Jan. 18:

Deposits, \$1,401,000

Coinage, 901,410

Payments, 770,739

ODD FELLOWS' FESTIVAL.

At Odd Fellows' Hall and Gardiner's Hall.

On Friday Evening, Jan. 23, 1852.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

J. L. Lee, S. H. Martin, E. L. Gardner, A. G. Hayden, A. G. Hayden, E. L. Gardner, Walter Burke, A. G. Hayden, E. L. Gardner, J. H. Martin, E. L. Gardner, A. G. Hayden, C. Knapp, E. L. Gardner, A. G. Hayden.

PLANO MANAGERS.

William Brown, James B. Kellogg, H. Harrell.

Members of the Order are invited to attend, and appear in Regalia.

Tickets 25c to be had of the Committee.

Persons wishing Carriages, will please leave their orders with E. L. Gardner and Charles Knapp, for the First and Third Wards; S. H. Martin, for the Second and Fourth Wards; and S. H. Martin, for the Fifth Ward, at an early day as practicable.

Jan. 23, 1852.

Old Established Emigration Office.

POWER & SCHILEY.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

BLACK HALL AND BLACK STAR

PACKET SHIPS.

Sailing weekly from Liverpool, will forward passengers from any part of the old country, and

REMIT MONEY to any part of Europe.

Real Estate Security taken for the passage money.

Emigration Office, corner of Wisconsin and East Water streets, Milwaukee.

Jan. 17.

\$2000 TO LOAN.

FOR TWO YEARS, on City Property, at 12 per cent, and commission.

POWER & SCHILEY.

NEW

DRUG STORE.

JAMES B. DUNLAP.

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Milwaukee, that he has

OPENED A DRUG STORE.

At 108 West Water street, four doors north of Spring street, where can be found at all times, a full assortment of

MEDICINES.

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

At MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS put up at all hours, with accuracy and dispatch.

Jan. 17.

From the Daily Journal.

Official statistics of 1851, &c.

We are indebted to Allen W. Hatch, Esq., our worthy Collector of Port, for the following official statement of the ports of Milwaukee, Racine, Southport, Sheboygan and Port Washington.

Of the four last named places, we are unable to obtain a report for the year 1850, consequently we cannot draw a comparison of the business of these ports. Mr. Hatch has spent considerable time in obtaining an accurate account of the Imports and Exports of Milwaukee for the year 1851, and the statement here made may be relied upon as being correct:

IMPORTS.

MILWAUKEE, 1851. 1850.

Vessels arrived 1531 1549

Merchandise, tons of 23,080 27,681

Sundries, bbls b'k 39,697 50,648

Salt, bags of 24,535 20,510

Fruit, bbls of 24,364 11,648

Fish, bbls of 10,372

Lumber, sawed 26,184,322 30,160,337

Lath, 4,368,500

Shingles, 12,953,750 17,001,000

Cedar Posts, 10,367

High Wines & Whiskey, bbls of 4078 10,680

Coal, tons of 1515 900

Pig Iron, tons of 357

Water Lime & Plaster 1484 686

Cut Stone, tons of 250 375

Cheese, lbs of 124,210

Tan-bark, cords of 1275

R. R. Iron &c., tons of 556 3541

Locomotives, 4 2

Fruit Trees, 11,150

Potters Clay, tons of 150

EXPORTS.

MILWAUKEE, 1851. 1850.

Flour, bbls of 113,223 100,917

Pork, bbls of 3832 476

Beef, bbls of 2331 1426

Wheat, bus of 181,904 297,578

Oats, bus of 47,093 2100

Barley, bus of 175,723 15,270

Wool, lbs of 226,256 126,595

Hides, lbs of 335,840

Ashe, tons of 262 276

Lard, lbs of 20,120

Broom Corn, tons of 843

Corn, bus of 22,233 5000

Merchandise, tons of 741 811

Sundries, bbls b'k 22,996 3959

Lead, lbs of 987,840 1,050,000

Lime, bbls of 2500

Brick, 353,000 750,000

IMPORTS.

RACINE, 1851.

Vessels arrived 1482

Merchandise, tons of 1916

Sundries, bbls b'k 5857

Salt, bags of 4000

Salt, bbls of 6734

Fruit, bbls of 4004

Fish, bbls of 300

Lumber, sawed 10,500,000

Shingles, 3,800,000

High Wines & Whiskey, bbls of 733

Coal, tons of 463

Pig Iron, tons of 117

Water-lime and Plaster, bbls of 500

Cut stone, tons of 100

Cheese, lbs of 21,000

Tan-bark, cords of 100

EXPORTS.

RACINE, 1851.

Flour, bbls of 22,977

Pork, bbls of 112

Beef, bbls of 272,678

Wheat, bus of 80,893

Oats, bus of 40,908

Barley, bus of 106,471

Wool, lbs of 112,000

Hides, lbs of 55

Ashe, tons of 22,440

Lard, lbs of 18,900

Corn, bus of 28,401

Merchandise, tons of 448

Sundries, bbls b'k 7277

Hay, tons of 250

Ship Knees, 279

IMPORTS.

SOUTHPORT, 1851.

Vessels arrived 850

Merchandise, tons of 1552

Sundries, bbls b'k 7522

Salt, bags of 3160

Salt, bbls of 2933

Fruit, bbls of 2141

Fish, bbls of 59

Lumber, sawed 3,716,817

Lath, 187,900

Shingles, 168,290

Cedar Posts, 2421

High Wines & Whiskey, bbls of 686

Coal, tons of 161

Pig Iron, tons of 4

Water-lime and Plaster, bbls of 245

EXPORTS.

SOUTHPORT, 1851.

Flour, bbls of 2652

Pork, bbls of 56

Beef, bbls of 233,032

Wheat, bus of 59,769

Oats, bus of 30,731

Barley, bus of 20,160

Wool, lbs of 31,168

Hides, lbs of 273

Ashe, tons of 6945

Lard, lbs of 2446

Corn, bus of 1262

Merchandise, tons of 300

Sundries, bbls b'k 650

Fruit, bbls of 500

High Wines & Whiskey, bbls of 20

Coal, tons of 38

Pig Iron, tons of 30

Water-lime and Plaster, bbls of 100

EXPORTS.

SHEBOYGAN, 1851.

Vessels arrived 163

Merchandise, tons of 3650

Sundries, bbls b'k 1000

Salt, bags of 9250

Salt, bbls of 65,440

Fruit, bbls of 201

Fish, bbls of 73

Lumber, sawed 1,833,800

Lath, feet of 247,000

Shingles, 1,199,000

Fish, bbls of 3384

EXPORTS.

PORT WASHINGTON, 1851.

Merchandise, tons of 1600

1871 Nov. 8, 1850